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31. (currently amended) A computer system for implementing a method for dynamically generating an object class ~~(Class 1)~~ comprising means for creating a global generic class ~~(GenericClass)~~ having two possible numbers, one of which is an instance of a generic class ~~(GenericAttribute, GenericMethod)~~ and means for instantiating the global generic class in order to have said object class.

32. (currently amended) A system according to claim 31 further comprising a command interface ~~(11)~~, within which the method is implemented.

33. (currently amended) A system according to claim 31, wherein the command interface ~~(11)~~ includes a design module ~~(13)~~ within which the method may be implemented by a designer ~~(C)~~ who is a computer expert, using a console ~~(17)~~ used for the control of the computer system by a user ~~(Y)~~ who may not be a computer expert.

REMARKS

Claims 11-33 are pending, with Claims 11 and 31 being independent claims. Claims 11, 15-33, have been amended to remove reference numerals and characters which may unintentionally limit the scope of the claims.

The Examiner rejects Claims 11-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,360,230, Chan et al. (hereinafter, referred to as "Chan"). Applicant respectfully traverses said rejection.

Chan discloses a system and method for providing a directory service for accessing a plurality of directory services in a uniform matter. A directory service provides information

on computer or network resources that makes them accessible to multiple users or multiple applications. Chan provides a type of “super” directory service that includes a root namespace container, which in turn contains the namespace of the various available directory services and its respective schema (see Chan, col. 6, lines 33-47). In this way, uniform access to various different directory services, with different object naming conventions is achievable through a single, “super” directory service (see Chan, col. 6, lines 48-65).

The Examiner states that Chan teaches dynamically generating a class, making reference to col. 9, lines 25-45. However, Applicant notes that the referenced portion of Chan discloses a “function [that] dynamically generates [a] class identifier” and not a class, which is entirely different.

Also, the Examiner states it would have been obvious to modify a class to be a global generic class as claimed. Yet, there is no suggestion or indication by Chan to do such.

To maintain a rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the Examiner has the burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness. This includes identifying something in the prior art that suggested the desirability of the modifications. *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1266, 23 USPQ2d 1780, 1783-84 (Fed. Cir. 1992). The examiner has made no attempt to satisfy this burden, and the rejection should be withdrawn as a matter of course.

The entirety of the examiner's reasoning for the proposed modification is "[I]t would have been obvious to modify a class to be a global generic class as claimed." This is not a sustainable rejection because it does not identify anything in the prior art that suggested the desirability of the modification. Under *In re Fritch*, the examiner's rejection should be withdrawn.

Furthermore, a person familiar with the computer arts would clearly see that there is no logical reason or benefit to making any such modification to Chan. The purpose of the

generic class in the instant invention is to support the class creation for a designer (see application, page 5, lines 24-26). In this manner, the designer may manipulate a copy of this generic class to add/modify/delete distinct class methods and/or class attributes. Because the Chan disclosure is such dissimilar art, there is no logical reason to modify an existing class of Chan to be a global generic class.

Inasmuch as Chan fails to teach or suggest the dynamic generation of a generic global object class as recited in the claims of the instant invention, the present invention is neither anticipated nor rendered obvious in view of the Chan reference.

Also, with reference to Claims 17, 20-24, Chan does not teach or suggest dialog boxes to define new classes.

Applicant believes the present application is now in condition for allowance which is earnestly solicited.

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The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge to deposit account number 50-1165 any fees not included herein, under 37 CFR §§ 1.16 and 1.17 that may be required by this paper and to credit any overpayment to that Account. A duplicate copy of this page is included for such purpose. If any additional extension of time is required in connection with the filing of this paper and has not been separately requested, such extension is hereby requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date

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